THE PHILOSOPHY OF BLOODSHED.

We copy the following article from a paper which calls itself Democratic, and is of New Or leans, where, we are sorry to say, such notions seem too much to enjoy what is at least popular toleration, if it does not amount to public favor:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS "MERCURY," APRIL 30. CONQUEST AND ANNEXATION .- A great deal is said now a-days by some, censuring the baneful influences of ambition of a thirst for conquest, and of the iniquity of annexation and yet, if we look back upon the history of the world in al ages, we shall discover that ambition, conquest, and annexa tion have entered as the chief elements into all the great advancements that most nations have made towards a higher and better condition. Ambition is essential to conquest, conquest to annexation, and annexation to the positive welfare and advancement of very many nations; for there are very many nations that never will make any advance in civilization they are annexed to some other nation higher in the scale of civilization. Such are all the African, Asiatic, and Oceanic nations and races. They have remained in a stationary condition for ages, only reproducing, generation after generation, the same errors, the same barbarism, the same government, laws, manners, and customs-the same unaltered and perfectly stationary condition of every thing. They have not with themselves-and this is the cause of their stationary charac ter-the elements of advancement, and until these elemen are introduced by other nations they never can advance.

Such, too, is the strength of their prejudices that these elements of advancement in civilization cannot be introduced among them by the simple force of reason and persuasion This has been tried long enough to show that by such mea their advancement in civilization and happiness is quite im-perceptible. The world have been trying simple reason and persussion for centuries—long enough to show that these alone ufficient for the advancen ent of nations to that state o are insufficient for the advancement of nations to that state of civilization and refinement for which we are undoubtedly destined. Something besides these is necessary, and that something is undoubtedly conquest and annexation.

We might illustrate this doctrine by a great number of examples. History abounds with them, and the pages of the Sacred Volume even show that this was the mode pointed out by the Deity for advancing in civilization a nation that like many now existing, would not have made advancement in any other way. The conquest of a portion of the Holy Land by the chosen people of God, and the subsequent annexation of surrounding territories and nations, was effected by the express command of the Deity, as the first step to wards improvement. Thus the doctrine and practice of annexation, horrible as some affect to believe it now-a-days, was first taught and practised by the chosen people of God

The history of the entire world shows that conquest an annexation have generally been the prelude to all advance-ment, wherever the annexing nation has been of a superior grade of civilization to that of the nation annexed. This is perceptible in most of the conquests and annexations of the

Now, whatever may be in theory the modus operandi the world's advancement, certain it is that in pra quest and annexation have ever been foremost in the work. Indeed, so far as a generalization of facts in the world's his tory can be made, the law of its progression would seem to point to conquest and annexation as the chief means, these securing (what without them could not be secured) the effective operation of those other means—such as superior know-ledge and refinement, the arts and sciences of the conquering

Can any one for a moment suppose that any of the Asiatio African, or Oceanic natives will advance in civilization until they are conquered by some more civilized nation, and incor-porated with it ' If this can be doubted, then can we base o generalization upon the history of those nations during so many centuries past. The fact really is, that those nation will not profit from the civilization of other nations until it is forced upon them—until they are absolutely incorporated with some nation more powerful and civilized than themselves. They are like too many of our own youths, who will not learn until they are forced to learn. Conquest and annexation have thus far in the world's his-

tory been the leading steps in its onward course, and will continue to be for many ages to come. We do not mean to say by this that it is the duty or the right of any of the more powerful and enlightened nations to make war, unprovoked, upon any of the stationary and barbarous or semi-barbarous nations, for the purpose of civilizing them by conquest and annexation; but we do say that when a powerful and enhightened nation is drawn into a war with one of an inferior grade in the scale of civilization, it is justifiable in terminating its conquests by annexation, and an exin terminating its conquests by annexation, and an ex-tension of its laws, government, manners, customs, learn ing, arts and sciences, over the conquered this is the only way in which the horrors of an inevitable war, plunged into by a foolish and degraded nation, can be comensated, and its termination made useful to the conquered nation and the world at large.

which distinguished person lately uttered, at a dinamong other things in his speech, that leaving it to others to celebrate the virtues or the delights of Progress! of his State, (Louisiana,) "his be an essay to lift up the veil that envelops her future, to pluck a ened and beneficent principles, (the only ones from ' few leaflets from the book of her destiny." He which can flow wide and permanent human adthen proceeds to show what that destiny-already vancement,) that the more ambitious a man is, the partly present-is to be:

that our heroic soldiers have immortalized! Do the vague but prophetic rumors, the shouts of victory, the pseans of triumph wafted hither by every morning breeze, say nought to you of do you not seem to behold a hundred new States revolving around her, and striving for the honor of saluting her Queen?

"Onward, then, noble Louisiana! Glory-crowned and firm, under the guidance of God, march with pride in the mysterious path traced out for you by Providence, and snatch from the flash of the lightning that illumes your way the civic diadem which fortune proffers you!

"On you, gentlemen, devolves the privilege of preparing her for this sovereignty. How arduous soever may be her phant swell."

This last extract is made from the Speech, displayed as "a gem" in the columns of the " Washington Union." It breathes of all sober policy set Scythians) have, at one time or another, conquered subject for Annexation? aside—all the arts of peace extinguished—the limits and left in ruin, eastward and westward, nearly all Now, what is meant by people's being barba of law, the checks of constitutions, abolished—this Europe and Asia, (besides, perhaps, being the true rous? Originally, it meant that they spoke Greek he was engaged in making researches amongst the most pacific of Republics resolved into a great Military Despotism; and reeking, therefore, as the the greatest civilizers that God ever let loose upon We of the Great Republic, who do not speak Greek whole passage does, with all the scents of slaughter, the steam of festering battle-fields, the infection of cities left soaking in the blood of their helpless inhabitants, it is served up, by the organ of the Government, as a grateful offering to its readers.

Nor is this all. We had, not long ago, in the attributed to the same Senator, as having been delivered by him at an Entertainment given to him by certain French residents-in which he developed

Of a proposition such as this we desire, in freely than to improve them)—their gold, but melted. expressing our sentiments, not to derogate in the

seriously propose a scheme of pacification like adversary would scorn for its perfidiousness; a weak one could not, even in the last extremity, the infamy of purchasing its peace by so foul a coalition against another neutral; if possessed of one single glimpse of policy, it would shun the precarious event of such a method of making whole, by the seizure of new territories, its own territorial losses; and if timid enough to consider of such a compact, how should i be rash enough to unite for the purpose with an ally so unscrupulous? Such considerations make Mexico to any like project. What end could it answer, then, but, by its avowal in so high a quarter, to arouse, among those neighboring Spanish States at whose safety it would point, a settled dread and hatred of us and our designs? What other tendency would it have than to excite throughout the world every sympathy against us, as a nation declaring itself, by such a bargain, ready to assail and trample upon not only Mexico, but any other unoffending sister Republic, for no better nor more rational purpose than that of rapine-the rapine, at a vast cost in blood, in money, and in our own institutions, of that (soil) of which we leave immeasurable spaces a wilderness at home, in order to desolate that of our feeble neighbors around us?

From these hints of the dinner-speech and of the less public lecture in New York-the apparent sources of the New Philosophy-we return to its first regular exposition as a system, its first formal development as a doctrine—the newspaper article which we set out with citing.

The fundamental proposition which this learned argument would establish is, that the lust of what other nations possess-particularly if they possess it inertly and weakly-the ambition of subduing and of ruling them by force, has ever been the great agent of all human civilization.

Now, this is a logician of so subtle a sort that we shall not pretend to dispute a single one of either his arguments or his facts: on the contrary, we shall adopt them all as indisputable, and merely trace them a little further; but so trace as entirely for the benefit of both the conqueror and the to confirm them.

We beg, imprimis, that certain falsehoods in famous national act called the " Declaration of Independence" of the sometime thirteen British Colonies be noted and henceforth forever expunged: the falsehood, first, that " all men are created with certain inalienable rights;" for rights there can be none (it will be perceived) that shall limit God's and Civilization's great agents, Ambition; the lust of plundering and enslaving others : the falsehood, secondly, that, as separate societies, all men are entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" for it is clear, by the light of the new philosophy of Progress, that any neighboring nation that improves or thinks it this good work, this labor of love and illumination improves faster than another has a holy and God- who so conspicuous as we of the Anglo-Saxon given right to "conquer and annex it," and, of strain? How the Indians have multiplied, have course, to slaughter or enslave it, if it does not at spread, have learned arts and politeness, under the against every thing less enlightened or happy than once submit to those best of instructors, the Sword parental processes (rum, gunpowder, and treaties) ourselves, we have from the same quarter a more and the Fetter: and, third, the falsehood that, as of our ambition and annexation! And, indeed, so eminent instance—that of one late a member of men have the inalienable right to consult their own fast were the aboriginal tribes profiting by our care, doubtless the gravest deliberative body in existence; happiness, they have, of course, the right to be go- that have we not been forced to thrust all the chief verned, each society by itself and after the manner of them into the wilderness beyond the Mississippi ner given him in New Orleans, certain sentences and by the rulers that it prefers : no, there can be to prevent their multiplying and improving more which are but too plainly the sententious generalino such right; or, if there is, those upper and nether rapidly than was good for them? By the time that zations of which this newspaper Philosophy of millstones of human affairs, Barbarism and Refine- our humanizing subjugation shall have driven the Bloodshed is but the interpretation and expansion. ment, shall crush it-the savage, because they love last surviving handful of them into the Pacific, what Upon that occasion the Ex-Senator in question said, rapine and bloodshed; the refined, out of the alloverriding rights of Ambition and the sacred zeal

It will further be perceived, upon these enlightmore legitimate any power that he can seize: for "Behold what she is inheriting from the fields of battle Ambition is Heaven's chosen vicegerent of human in the face of Providence and its plans!

Moreover, as Conquest is the main agent of all Civilization, it will follow that the greatest conquerors have been the greatest civilizers. The discovery in Progressive Democracy—to render the Mantchoos, with their horse-eating hordes, con- amazing invention practical, like Subtreasuries, quered China, then possessed of the arts and sciences Free Trade, Repudiation, Proscription, and other beyond any quarter of the earth: of course they mighty Locofoco revelations of new truths-one civilized China, although she appears not to have ad- thing only, one very little thing, is wanting : namely, vanced a single step since. The Moguls overran to give a rule, to lay down a method, by which, Hindostan; and Hindoo learning and arts were ne- when you are in a glow of "Ambition," hot to future destiny, union on your part will accomplish it. And cessarily greatly advanced by the merciless slaugh- "conquer" and rabid to "annex" some feebler why should you not be united. In this storm-beaten ocean ter and servitude inflicted; so no matter what His-neighbor, you shall be able to determine-after the every man will have his wave and every thought its trium- tory or Sir William Jones and his Orientalists may scrupulous manner of ambitious men, and with all say of the comparative glories of Indian Letters be- the customary equity and disinterestedness of Confore their "annexation" to those of the Great De- querors and Annexationists-whether that neighbor sert. Upon the whole, as the Tartars (once the is or is not barbarous enough to be made a proper settlers of America.) they must unquestionably be badly : so that, tried by the primitive standard, mankind !

Let us, however, follow the light of the New old test does not suit, let us try another. Philosophy of Progress a little west of the Indus We would not advise any attempt at over and south of the plains now inhabited by the Cos- exact definition: "Strict Construction" has proved sacs and the Calmues. Nimrod, that "hunter of exceedingly troublesome, and a stone of stumbling men," was of course a great civilizer, and hunted and scandal, whenever they of the word-catching New York papers, a translation of a Discourse, men only for that intent. Ninus and Semiramis art wanted to do things tenfold more latitudinous were mighty conquerors; and our proof of the Divine favor towards them is the fact of the desola- way is, if you should want any pliable or elastic tion which God pronounced upon Nineveh and or capacious acceptation of the word, to follow the his ideas of the policy, as facile as equitable, by Babylon. Cyrus subdued Lydia, then a great and example of the distinguished strict constructionist which we could make Mexico herself a willing par- wealthy kingdom, as well as Assyria—both regions who presided in this Government some years agoty to her own large territorial spoliation. The plan, far more advanced in knowledge and humanity than interpret the word as you understand it; taking care, 14th of May, he planted potatoes; on the day following snow admirably simple and sure, consisted of but this: Persia and Media. Cyrus, the civilizer, seems at of course, that your understanding of it shall suit fell to the depth of eight inches on a level, and on the 16th he that we should conclude a peace with Mexico, with least, however, to have fallen into the hands of peothe single condition, on her part, that she should ple who were rather too rude to appreciate the local ple who were rather too rude to ap

FORCES WITH HER TO WREST FROM HER NEXT NEIGH- ing to "annex" Scythia, as he had done Assyria rians;" consequently, they could never be at a loss BOR BEYOND as much domain as may be needful to and Lydia, he was defeated, made captive, and ex- for a reason for annexing any body. The Russians compensate her (Mexico) for what we shall have ecuted, by an ironical draught of what the Scythians of Peter the Great and Catharine II. held a like

slightest degree from that respect for its author with and ruined its arts,) Darius, Hystaspes, and even which, during his late very short term of service in Xerxes, who marched with millions to the "annexthe Senate, his personal qualities and brilliant talents ation" of Hellas: we come to the Greeks theminspired all who witnessed their display. But, to selves. What did they conquer? In their age of of the new Social System! the more a nation is prevent silence from being taken for consent, it is glory they planted the coasts of Asia Minor, of Ly- wretched, the more (in this philosophy) have you a bsolutely necessary that doctrines such as his- bia, and of Italy, civilizing them by Grecian art, such as, without any reference to him, we have re- humanity, genius. Their other conquests were last happiness-that of not bending to a foreign cently termed exotic, and which are literally so, and only after the downfall of their greatness and freewholly foreign to the genius and settled policy of this dom, when the rudest of the Greeks-those men of Republic, should not pass unnoticed or unreproved. the frontier, the Macedonians-had mastered the last Locofoco one is worthy of alarmed attention To what extent, let us ask, can they be capable rest, and Alexander, sprung from those whom Greece for such doctrines are never openly propounded to of trifling with their own public character, or the hardly ranked with Grecians, led forth the degene- an innocent people. To multitudes they are welnational reputation and policy and peace, who could rate descendants of those who lought at Marathon and Mycale, to "annex" that last end of the earth, they really embody the conduct which, as a nation, this? Such an abandoned arrangement a strong at which, when compelled to stop, flowed those be- we are now practising towards a wretched people, nignant tears with which he deplored that earth whose inferiority is a leading incentive of this itself was too narrow for ambition, too scanty for war. We are evidently going on to destroy and trust it: if brave, it would reject with indignation slaughter. What a pity that Columbus's discove- to enslave them* at the pleasure of an Executive ries had not yet been made! else who can tell that scarcely one of whose measures against Mexico is he might not have wrapt another hemisphere in car- not a more dangerous invasion of our institutions nage, sunk it in despotism, and founded a univer- than of her soil. Where are we to stop, short of sal monarchy-to last several years after his death! her destruction? And, justly to view that, what is

The next great conqueror and annexationist was Julius Cæsar, computed to have slain in his wars some three millions of men. Women and children crimes, involving not only individual murders and he did not count, any more than does the new theory of Progress: but by the magnitude of his mur- ing of a great collective moral and social being-a it little short of fatuity to expect the accession of ders (the sole element for the computation, except the enslavement of Romans at home) we can reckon all particles animating one great civil existence, a the benefits, the "advancement," which he confer- State. What the soul is to the body-perpetual red upon domestic liberty and humanity abroad.

Then come (again to puzzle us) the Goths, the its coarse and grovelling envelope of mere flesh-Visigoths, the Vandals, the Huns, and barbarian such is, as to its sacredness, that high thing, a civilhenceforth to be done justice to, as His special en- the Human God. The mind, the heart, the affecvoy and favorite,) whose glorious annexations bru- tions of a whole race of men, in all its generations, Corsica, who conquered many countries, but had himself shall bid it cease? And how dare we, as a not time (before his career was ended) to confer Nation, lift our hand to take away, without necesupon them any benefits that we have ever been able sity, the life of a fellow-nation? Whatever barba-

proof is so triumphant : God directed the Hebrews are not wandering ravagers, but a people with homes, to "annex" the Jebusites, Hittites, Amalekites, and fields, laws; whatever despots and conquerors so forth. The humanity of our new Moses, who may have committed, we are of those to be their brings the command, shuns to give the example its enemies and opposites, to resist and not to imitate true extent. Besides annexing the soil, the He- their crimes; and let sophisters and demagogues brews were commanded to put to the sword every drivel or roar for absurd ears whatever they will, as mother's son of them-nay, every father's daugh- if Ambition and Rapine and Carnage were only ter-except the marriageable virgins; so that, crimes when causelessly enacted by Kings, yet it clearly, the authority is good for a great deal more, if good for any thing, and would enjoin the smiting of all males of conquered countries and the alike on all who participate in them, and each sepasparing of women only when young; all this be- rate sovereign among all this sovereign people bears ing (let it be well understood) entirely and purely on his shoulders a full King's load of the offence. conquered nation-to moralize the one, and to en-

Why, however, should a theory, which may so justly boast of being American, resort abroad for il- that government organ : lustration? Have we not at home examples the most abundant and brilliant of its mighty truths? Behold, from the squalid Esquimaux to the shivering Patagonian, from the fierce Carribee or Mexican to the gentle, ingenuous, and half-polished Peruvian, how, in only three centuries and a half, the conquering ambition and cupidity of European Superiority have refined, plessed, and elevated the superiority have refined, blessed, and elevated the vanquished primitive races of this continent! In benedictions will they not owe us! And-since the Sandwich group and the Polynesian clusters were just now mentioned as future fields for the felicity which we of the New Progressive principle bestow by our sway-suppose, when we set about converting them by a little ambition, conquest, &c. into Fortunate Islands, Islands of the Blest, we send ahead, as samples of what we do for the races that we hold in subjugation, an average African good; and to resist the lust of dominion is to fly from the cellars of Anthony street, New York, and any remaining Florida Indian that we can catch

To complete this great theory of Humanity, Free dom, Justice, and Peace-to perfect this last grand

at all, must be extremely barbarous. But, if that

yield us up such of her wide limits as she but blessings of butchery, or to value the Divine combining occupies; and that we, on ours, would roin mission to destroy which Ambition has. Attempt-

foolishly thought he sought among them, (rather opinion of themselves, and had, therefore, a good right to annex Poland. So had England to annex We pass by Cambyses, (who conquered Egypt Ireland, if she (England) was only self-complacent enough to think herself very happy, very wise, very progressive, and Erin very wretched, ignorant, and stationary. For, observe the sweet human charities right to trample on it, to take away its poor but its conqueror and ceasing to exist as a people.

Now, one serious word: Such a theory as this

come. But, to speak a truth still more terrible, it? Instead of a meritorious or a useful action, as injuries innumerable and the direst, but the killnation-the life of eight millions of human creatures, what the rational element that resides within us to swarm upon swarm—the dreadful Alaric, the fero- ized government, to the people whose personality setts also is one of the Old Thirteen; that she was the leader cious Genseric, Attila, (called the Curse of God, but it is, and of whom, under God, it is the Providence, rian hordes, abandoning one part of the earth, may o hear of.

One thing, however, we must touch upon—the have inflicted upon another, savage or civilized, WE terchange of courtesies and opinions, prejudices disappear,

> . The f' Union" of yesterday morning puts an end to all hope of any peace with Mexico until she is entirely subdued and ready to accept of any terms which the President of the United States may choose to dictate to her. For thus says

ment which is made in the Washington correspondence the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, and the Baltimore Clipper of this morning, that orders have been sent to General Scorr to halt for the present at Jalapa. In fact, no one doubts that Gen. Scorr will push on to the capital, and that he will take it, before any orders could have

PROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

We have another move on the chessboard of war The MEXICAN CHURCH is at last brought on the tapis, and that, too, in an imposing manner. The "Union," the government official organ, in an article which we regard as semi-official, comments ipon the fact that the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico has volunteered to supply funds to the Mexicans for the prosecution of the war, and bitterly remarks of the Catholics of Mexico that "it is for their own special political purposes-to retain impoverish the nathus solicitous and active." "It is a zeal," says the Union, " for the mammon of unrighteousnessnot for the welfare of souls-which inspires and animates the Catholics of Mexico.'

With this Manifesto against the RELIGION of Mexico, the government organ declares that, under the present aspects of the case, "it may be come a matter of grave consideration, if the Church continues to oppose a peace, and furnish the fuel of war, whether the immense revenues of the Church in Mexico SHALL BE LEFT UNTOUCHEDwhether they shall be suffered to remain at the disposal of the enemy, and to be applied to sustain the war against us-whether justice and policy do not equally dictate that they should at least be SEQUESTERED, during the continuance of the war, as a legitimate means of cutting off the enemy's

supplies."
The government organ then goes on to sugges that hereafter arrangements may be made between Mexico and the United States, by which the two nations could agree "that reciprocal stipulations should be made for the free and unrestricted enjoyment of religious liberty within the territories of both countries.

We submit the above, for the present, without

His Excellency George BANCROFT (says an English paper) has returned to St. James after a short sojourn in the French capital. While there archives of the Foreign Office for materials to complete the forthcoming volume of his History of the United States. The French Minister, M. Guizor, afforded every facility in his power toward the gratification of Mr. BANCROFT's pursuit.

THE SEASON. - Gentlemen from the interior of New Hamp shire, on the 4th, report two feet of snow on a level in the

direction from two to eight feet deep .- Boston Traveller.

A famer of Pittsfield, (Massachusetts,) remarked to us on Monday, while conversing with him relative to the backFROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

VISIT AND RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF MAY 8. The Hon, DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in this city yesterday morning, by the Wilmington boat, and took lodgings at the Charleston Hotel. At twelve o'clock M. he was waited on there by the Committee of Reception, consisting of the following genlemen, viz : Hon. F. H. Elmore, Hon. D. E. Huger, Jas. L. Pettigru, Hon. William Aiken, H. A. Desaussure, Heny Gourdin, J. B. Campbell, Hon. Francis K. Huger, B. F. Hunt, J. B. Legare, R. Yeadon, Hon. John S. Ashe, I. W. Hayne, Dr. John B. Irving, and Alexander Black.

The Committee led Mr. WEBSTER into the spacious piazza or balcony of the Hotel, which was thronged with ladies and citizens, gathered (as was also a large crowd of citizens in the street fronting the Hotel) to give the distinguished guest a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of Charleston. Mr. WEB STER took his position in the centre of the balcony, immediately fronting the street, and was there addressed as follows by the Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORE, Chairman of the Commit-

SIR: As representatives of our fellow-citizens of Charles ton we wait upon you to tender their welcome and good wishes. Having heard that it was your intention to pass through their city, in a tour through the Southern States, undertak to procure, by personal observation, a better knowledge of their people, pursuits, and interests, the citizens of Charles-ton, laying aside all differences of political opinion, in a comnon desire to further your wishes and to render your visi non desire to further your wisnes and to requer your vising greeable, assembled and unanimously delegated to us the pleasing duty of expressing to you the great satisfaction they experience in thus meeting you in their homes. Although they well know there are e-sential differences of opinion becommonwealth of which you are the trusted and distinguished representative in the councils of the nation, yet, on this occasion, they remember with far more pleasure that, whilst at the head of the State Department, you watched with fidelity over other sections of the Union; the South was not neglected, but her interests and her rights found in you an able and impartial vindicator; that you made, amongst other public services, great and successful efforts to preserve our relations in peace and harmony with the most free and powerful nation of the old world; and that, while you served the general cause of humanity and civilization in so doing, you at the same of humanity and civilization in so doing, you at the same time sustained the honor and promoted the best interests of our common country. They remember, too, that Massachu n the struggles of the Revolution, and that, amid its commo trials and dangers, she, with our own State, won our common heritage of freedom and a common stock of glory. They feel, also, that, in these grateful reminiscences, we should be voy and lavorite,) whose glorious annexations brutalized Europe for full nine centuries. But we cannot pursue the history to its end, and can only allude to the last great encouraging example for the
lude to the last great encouraging example for the
New Progress, the Conqueror from the Island of ound up in a common love for each other, and in an unalter very much to be regretted that, of American state enlarged and liberal minds make their opinions authority, and best qualify them to understand their character and to do then instice in their own, so few travel into other sections, and misjudgments are corrected, and a just appreciation of each other created, leading to cordiality in feeling, harmony in public measures, and eminently conducing to their common pros-

Entertaining these views, our constituents heard of the in-

They are happy in the opportunity of expressing these sen timents to you, sir, especially. They welcome you with the frankness and cordiality due to your high station, to your recrimes when causelessly enacted by Kings, yet it should be ours to know that, one or many, People or King, the guilt and the folly of such acts falls in all she does, that, while South Carolina may not forbear in all she does, that, while South Carolina may not forbear sister illustrious for her great virtues, her great men, and her great achievements. For yourself, and as her representative, again, sir, we bid you a cordial welcome to South Carolina and to Charleston.

> Mr. WEBSTER, in a clear, commanding, and fulltoned voice, his noble and massive form and his easing manner giving mingled dignity and grace to his ap earance, responded, with eloquence and feeling, as follows GENTLEMEN : It would be an act of as great violence to Gentlemen: It would be an act of as great violence to my own feelings as of injustice and ingratitude to the hospitality of the citizens of Charleston, if I should fail to express my cordial thanks for the welcome you give me in their behalf, and to reciprocate, to you and to them, my sincere respects and good wishes.
>
> You are quite right, gentlemen, in supposing that my purpose, in undertaking the tour which has brought me into the midst of you, is to see the country and the people of the country, and to obtain a better and fuller knowledge of both. Hitherto I have not been a visiter so far South, and I was unwilling, quite unwilling, to be longer a stranger, personally.

willing, quite unwilling, to be longer a stranger, personally, honor which I most deeply feel when they say, through you, that they have satisfaction in meeting me at their own home and wish to render my visit agreeable. When one is made velcome to the homes of Charleston, I am quite aware that

the warmth of hospitality can go no further. gentlemen, differences of opinion on man-etween your fellow-citizens and myself, an subjects exist between South Carolina and Massachusetts; but how poor must be that spirit—a spirit which I am sure prevails neither here nor in Massachusetts—which, out of these differences, would extract cause of social alienation or personal disrespect What would be the value of our political institutions if me tual esteem or drowning the sense of common brotherhood? We have divers political sentiments, but we have but one their vast possessions, which impoverish the nation—to sustain their own hierarchy, which lords it over the people—to preserve their power, which weighs down the rest of the community into the slough of ignorance and slavery—that they are the collection of the individual harmings as well as the feel that much of the individual harmings as well as the feel that much of the individual harmings as well as the feel that much of the individual harmings as well as the feel that much of the individual harmings as well as the feel that much of the individual harmings as well as the feel that she is to be served to be all the positions of their power, and honored by all with the solution. dual happiness, as well as the national renown, which be-longs to us now, or may belong to us hereafter, does and will attach to us, as the undivided, and I hope always the indivi-

sible, members of the great American Republic.

I am happy, gentlemen, if you think that, while discharging the duties of Secretary of State, I paid just regard to the protection of Southern interests. In my judgment, those inte-sests, important in themselves, were connected with grave questions of public law, questions touching the immunity of flags, and the independence and equality of nations upon the ocean. To the magnitude of these questions I could not be insensible. It is true that they commanded my utmost attention; and if the result has been greater freedom from annoyance, more security for maritime rights, and a general advance in the maintenance of peace, and the friendly intercourse of nations, I am bound to ascribe this result rather to the concurrence of fortunate circumstances, and to the encouragement and support of others, than to any ability displayed by my

I concur with you cordially, gentlemen, in the sentime that mutual intercourse strengthens mutual regard; and that the more citizens of different parts of the country see of one another, the more will asperities be softened and differences re-conciled. I may undertake to say, for Massachusetts, that she is ready, at all times, to meet, and to return, the respect and the hospitality of South Carolina; and that she remem-bers ancient ties of union and fraternity; that she acknowledges a common interest, and a common fate, in a common country; that there is nowhere else a juster or a higher ap-preciation of the men or the deeds of this her sister State preciation of the men or the deeds of this her sister State and no where the prevalence of more earnest wishes for what

ever may advance her prosperity and distinction.

Gentlemen, I come among you, with my family, as travellers, but not feeling that we are entirely strangers. I wish to attract no ostentatious notice, but desire only to be regarded as a fellow-countryman and fellow-citizen, and see the country

and the people without for ality or constraint.

Thanking you, and the citizens of Charleston, again, for the cordial welcome extended to me, it remains that I offer you, gentlemen, personally, my high regard; and to this con-course of your fellow-citizens, which now surrounds us, and The stone was laid without ceremony, in the presence of the whose assembling together, on this occasion, I regard as so respectful, and so imperatively demanding my grateful acknowledgments, I must tender my sincere respects. Citizens of Charleston! I am happy to regard you as countrymen—we are born to the same inheritance, won by the same patriotism and the same valor. New England blood has moistened the soile, on the 4th, report two teet of snow on a level in the woods, and large banks in the roads. The Franconia mail continued to go through the Notch on runners, and the sleighing was reported "first-rate."

In Peacham, Vermont, on the 1st of May, the ground was extensively covered with snow, and there were banks in every direction from two to eight feet deep.—Baston Tempeller.

During the delivery of this fine address, and at its close, Mr. WEBSTER was saluted by the loud and enthusiastic plauwardness of the season, that some dozen years since, on the dits and cheers of the numerous and gratified spectators of the Adjutant Riddle, Surgeons Caldwell and Matthews, Captai imposing scene. He appeared in fine health and spirits, and Harper, Bohn, Stewart, Schroeder, Howe, Kim, and Sat in admirable humor too, to enjoy the numerous festivities and ders, Lieuts. L. White, W. White, and Hilton, in all twenty. drew wood upon a sled! The crops, however, that year were hospitalities, public and private, that wait his acceptance and eight officers, including the Staff, and four hundred and five

Court of Charleston, being in session, the one, on motion of H. BAILEY, Esq , Attorney General, the other, on motion of C. R. BREWSTER, Esq., acting Attorney General, adjourned, to the reception of New England's favorite son; and their Honors Judge O'NEALL and Judge RICE were among those who tenlered him a welcome among us. Several of the clergy were

also presented to the great New Englander. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Esq , as Chairman of the Bar Com nittee, neatly and happily addressed Mr. WEBSTER on behalf of the Bar of Charleston, tendering him their congratula tions and welcome on his arrival, and their respect and homage for his eminent abilities and high character; and inviting him to a Bar Dinner at any day that would suit his convenience. Mr. PETIGHU concluded by saying that it was highly grateful to his own feelings to be the bearer to Mr. WEB STER of such an agreeable message.

Mr. WERSTER responded with much felicity. He said tha

being a professional man—and not a very young one—it was highly gratifying to his feelings to receive such a token of regard from the Charleston Bar. That with professional men attachment to professional associations increased with years. The social feelings of the Bar were sustained and cultivated by the habit of dining together, which was an ancient custom much honored in the observance; and it would be highly agreeable to him to accept of a Bar dinner from his profeonal brethren of Charleston on Monday next.

Mr. WEBSTER was then waited on by E. P. MILLIKEN, Esq , Chairman of the Committee of Junior Managers, who endered him and his lady and family an invitation to a Citizens' Ball, to be given on Tuesday evening next, which Mr. W. promptly accepted on his own and their behalf

It was arranged that, on Monday or Tuesday morning next, of which public notice would be given,) Mr. WEBSTER would receive and be introduced to the citizens generally at the Hibernian Hall.

RECEPTION BY THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY. The New England Society, an association for the cultivaon of social feeling and the diffusion of charity, and comosed of the fellow countrymen of our city's illustrious guest, ons of his own rock-girt home, also tendered him their cordial welcome and hospitable festivities. He was waited on by a committee from that body, consisting of B. F. HUNT. chairman, J. B. CAMPBELL, Judge Rick, Oris Mills, T. TUPPER, and Jos. A. WINTEROP. The chairman address ed Mr. WERSTER as follows :

Sru: The gentlemen whom I have had the pleasure to present to you have been associated with me, as a committee of the New England Society of Charleston, to wait upon you on your arrival, and to tender to you a cordial welcome among is. Our Society is composed of emigrants from New Eng and and their descendants, and those of the community who land and their descendants, and those of the community who are pleased to aid in promoting our objects, and mingle with us in our commemoration of those events in our national his-tory which are peculiarly dear to us. As one born and reared in the same pert of the Union, we have availed ourselves of your journeying to the South, to ask of you the favor to tarry awhile among us, and let us talk together of New England, and gossip over those scenes and events which awaken in us endearing recollections of early days. Be pleased, sir, to accept our hidding, and rest assured we shall be happy in rendering the short time you may be able to pass agreeable to yourself and family.

We have appropriated your time to-morrow for a family dinner with the New England Society, where we hope you will feel yourself at home, and then we shall be glad to unite with your professional brethren, and our fellow-citizens, in rendering your visit as pleasant to yourself, as it is acceptable nd gratifying to our com

Mr. WEBSTER very kindly accepted the invitation, and was especially well pleased to meet the Society and other riends in the unrestrained freedom of a family party, and to alk over those domestic matters which are so interesting to his New England fellow-citizens and their associates of the Society, who anticipate a very pleasant time with their disinguished guest.

The entertainment tendered to Mr. WEBSTER by the New England Society will come off this afternoon, at St. An-

SENATOR CORWIN AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

We copy from the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal and Free Press the following letter received by a gendeman of that place from Senator Corwin: LEBANON, (OHIO,) APRIL 4, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of he 28th March yesterday; and I cannot deny myself the ratification of expressing to you the satisfaction with which I eceive that, among many other such evidences of approval of ny course on the Mexican war. I felt as strongly as any one could the responsibility I assumed. I differed from all the leading Whigs of the Senate, and saw plainly that they all were, to some extent, bound to turn, if they could, the cur-(which none of them admitted,) we had already chastised Mexico, and that the further prosecution of it was vanton waste of both blood and treasure; yet they would not ndertake to stop it. They said the President alone was reconsible. I thought we who aided him, or furnished him eans, must be n the judgment of reason and conscience qually responsible, equally guilty, with him. I see the Demogratic" presses prate about refusing to feed and clothe the brave men now in the field. Do not these praters know that it was not for that purpose we were asked for supplies? Did the President want twenty-eight millions of money and ten regiments more of men to bring Gen. Taylor back to Camargo? No, he told us he wanted them for the purpose of further prosecuting the war. He wanted to storm he halls of the Montezumas! And for what? That question he will not answer. It is for conquest alone. The great model Republic of the world makes war upon one modelled after her, to take away her territory and utterly destroy her, till her leading men are driven to beg the aid of Kings to prevent us, the Great Republic, from robbing and murdering those who, as well as they know how to do it, are trying to establish free governments after our example. I am amazed that people calling itself Democratic-hating kings and loving ree government-should act thus. What does it portend confess it fills me with melancholy forebodings. I can honor the brave soldier who does his duty in battle; but I despise the mistaken, wicked policy that sends him to fight in such a war. Had the President asked for money to bring home our army after the taking of Monterey, and to send a commission of one or more of the first men in America to treat for peace,

would have given my vote with more hearty good-will such a bill than any I ever gave in my whole public life. I often urged this course in private interviews with leading men of both parties. But all in vain. Further battle-more bloodnore laurels: these were the insane and barbarous aspiration of men who now hold the power of a nation boasting itself the exemplar of christendom; vaunting that it " asks for nothing which is not right, and will submit to nothing which is

I send you a tew copies of my speech on the subject. I only regret that it is not more worthy the great cause it prooses to uphold. I shall be satisfied if it shall induce a fer o ponder, not the speech, but the subject of which it treats.

Very truly, your friend, THOMAS CORWIN.

DRY DOCK AT BROOKLYN .- The corner stone of the Unied States Dry Dock at Brooklyn was laid on Wednesday by officers of the yard and dock, and bears only the plain in scription of the present year, (1947.)

Col. James S. McIntosu, of the U. S. Army, who was everely wounded in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, left Savannah on the 5th instant for Mexico, to resume his duties One of his arms is yet almost useless from the effect of his wounds. A few days before his departure the splendid sword awarded to him by the citizens of Savannah for his gallantry was presented to him, conformably to his wishes, in a private

Louisville Legion .- Colonel Ormsby, Major Shepherd

